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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. ROSS, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1872. NO. 185.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE LOST OCEANUS.

Further About the Disaster.

List of the Killed, Injured and Saved.

St. Louis, April 12.—The steamer Belle of St. Louis arrived here this morning with twenty-eight survivors of the Oceanus disaster and the bodies of seven who died on the way up. The books and papers of the steamer were lost and a complete list of the passengers and crew cannot therefore be given. The following is a list of the dead, missing and saved, as far as known:

Passengers Dead—C. B. Hull, Covington, Ky.; J. H. Tenderman, New York; Charles ——, blacksmith, Chicago.

Crew Dead—Alex. Connelly, second engineer; John Redd, deck hand; Morgan Foley, roustabout; J. B. Stewart, fireman.

Passengers missing: F. M. Slight, Girard, Pa.; George Boren, Lyons, Iowa; George Constable and wife, of Noyes' circus; Peter Wagoner, Mt. Pleasant, Texas; Albert Johnson, Bloomington, Ill. Crew missing: Alfred Reeder, Captain; H. W. Warsham, first clerk; Chas. Warsham, second clerk; Harry Tripp, pilot; John Harris, Pilot; George Wiggins, pilot; Charles Dempsey, steward; William Owens, bar-keeper; Mrs. Wallace, chamber-maid; James Johnson, fireman; Allen Cook, fireman; Henry Mogustaky, cook; Billy Hellner, second cook; Wm. Wise, Porter; Charles Burket, second steward; Benjamin Buck, cabin boy; Gus Clark, Texas tender; Billy Hart, deck sweeper; Matthis O'Shea, deck hand.

Passengers saved.—E. Johnson Jenkins, Shreveport, La.; Charles Carpenter, Portsmouth, Ohio; John Frey, Mount Pleasant, Texas, badly burned; Mathew Scully, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. B. Rourke, Corsicana, Texas; O. Bloomer, Bloomington; G. F. Beaty, Henderson, Ky., badly bruised; John Noonan, St. Louis, badly burned; C. Loomis, New Carlisle, slightly burned; Frank Williams, St. Marcus, Texas; Robert Chew, Junction City, Kansas, slightly burned; Joe Unke, a German; John B. Martin, Belleville, Illinois; Chris. Zelsdorf, Rochester, Minn.; Dan McCune, Memphis; George Keightly, chief engineer; Pat. Lavin, watchman; Oscar Joyce, baggage master; Wm. Welch, fireman; J. B. Stewart, fireman, badly burned; Forest Lamee, restaurant; John Gibbons, restaurant; Martin Needham, restaurant; Mike O'Neally, restaurant; Henry Smith, restaurant; Martin Ball; deck hand; John Ross, cabin boy; Charles Zimmer, third cook, not hurt.

The steamer of Charles Washam, second clerk, and Charles Demperwolf, steward arrived on the Cairo short line this morning in charge of S. B. Fisher, carpenter.

The dead on the boat presented a horrible appearance, the features being swollen, and many of the bodies were of the color of raw beef, the skin having been completely scalded off. Those not otherwise designated are not injured. It is stated that it was the middle boiler that exploded. The engineer says he went on watch but a few moments before the explosion and tried five gauges in all of which he found plenty of water. He then walked back to get a cup of coffee, and in five minutes an explosion occurred. Robert Chew, one of the proprietors of the Atlantic and Pacific Circus, saved himself by means of a plank. He thinks George Constable and wife were circus performers from California. Frank Slate and Frank Williams, also circus men, were drowned.

Cairo, April 12.—The bodies of Charles Washam, second clerk, and J. Demperwolf, steward, of the Oceanus, passed southward to St. Louis this morning for burial. The steamer Richmond passed the scene of the disaster last evening, but brought no additional particulars. It will have been seen by opinions given as to the probable cause of the explosion, the only survivors of the crew, whose statements could be obtained, being asleep at the time it occurred.

St. Louis, April 12.—Various statements have been made during the day by the survivors of the Oceanus disaster, but they relate almost entirely to personal experience, and throw little or no light on the cause of the explosion. The bodies brought up by the steamer Belle St. Louis are to be held for inquest. Those of the wounded not able to take care of themselves have been taken charge of by the city and sent to hospitals. Most of the passengers remain here. One of the pilots states it would be impossible for the steamer to ground at the point the explosion took place, as asserted by George Kiethley, first engineer.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Claims.

London, April 12.—The *Echo* announces that it has authority for stating that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, representative of Great Britain to the Geneva Arbitration, will not attend the meeting of the Board in that city on the 15th inst.

The *Times*, in an article on the Alabama claims controversy, says: The British Government will deliver its counter case at Geneva on the 15th inst., but will not regard this act as prejudicial to its position in opposition to the American claims for indirect damages. If the United States shall not, before the tribunal is ready with its award, have abandoned the claim for consequential damages, then Great Britain will withdraw her ratification of the treaty of Washington.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

Madrid, April 12.—Castellar, the well known Spanish Republican, in an address in the city of Seville, last night, said that his party aspired to the formation of the United States of Europe as the foundation for a universal republic.

London, April 12.—The mercury stands at 83 in the shade. The weather is favorable to the crops.

The Markets.

London, April 12, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅞; account, 93. American bonds—5-20s, 92, 96⅛, extra coupon, 5-20s, 95, 95¾; coupon, 5-20s, 97, 97¾; 10-40s, 89½.

Frankfort, April 12.—5-20s, 92, 95⅝.

Paris, April 11.—Rentes 55f 70c. Specie in the Bank of France has increased during the week 4,000,000 francs.

Liverpool, April 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11⅜; sales 10,000 bales; Orleans 11⅝; California white wheat 11s 6d@11s 8d; red winter 11s 4d. Flour 26s@26s 6d. Corn 29s 6d. Pork 64. Cheese 68s.

Antwerp, April 12.—Petroleum 44 francs.

XLII CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., April 12, 1872.

SENATE.

Nothing of general interest was done in the Senate to-day. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate amendments to the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill came up. Mr. GARFIELD made a speech in favor of an appropriation of $40,000 to carry out civil service reform, the House in committee yesterday having reduced the amount to $10,000. The House again voted in favor of the latter amount. Other amendments were then taken up and disposed of.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Florida Republican State Convention.

Jacksonville, Fla, April 12.—The Republican State Convention adjourned at midnight. Resolutions were passed sustaining Governor Day and denouncing Governor Reed and Gibbes, Secretary of State. There is considerable change in the State Executive Committee.

The Colored Men's Congress Repudiates the Cincinnati Convention—Confidence in Sumner.

New Orleans, April 12.—In the Colored Men's National Convention a resolution condemning the Cincinnati Convention was passed—yeas 270, nays 13.

Mr. Pinchback offered the following, which was adopted by acclamation: "*Resolved*, That this Convention, while it has every confidence in the sincerity and honesty of purpose of Hon. Charles Sumner, by his disinterested advocacy of our rights, and his unanimate stedfastness in securing a recognition of these rights in the Constitution of the United States, has endeared himself to the colored people of the nation. Until he shall himself announce his secession from the Republican party we shall hold him to be, as he has ever been, one of the truest and ablest members of our great party." Several speeches were made eulogizing the political course of Mr. Sumner.

A telegram from John Langston, dated Washington, was read. It says: "Let our deband be legal equality. This will be seconded by the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Congress will not adjourn without its passage. It will probably be done next week." Frederick Douglas and party will arrive to-night.

The "Liberal" Movement in Michigan.

Detroit, April 12.—A paper is being circulated in this State accepting the invitation of the Liberal Republicans of Missouri to be represented in the Cincinnati Convention, and as already been signed by quite a large number of prominent Republicans. Among those in Detroit are the well known names of Duncan Stewart, C. Buhlbrick, Charles Endycotte, Willard Parker and J. James. A number of prominent Germans are also among the signers, such as Frederick Bacher, E. D. Felkner, Otto Stahle, Julius Melchers and August Graxhausen. Much favor is claimed for the movement in all parts of the State, and it is expected the result will be a formidable organization of the elements of opposition to ——.

Temperance in the Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, O., April 12.—The excitement over the proposed amendments to the Adair liquor law still continues and increases. The House Committee on Temperance have as yet made no report on the several bills in their possession on this subject. The modifiers are on the alert to get bills before the House for action. This afternoon a motion was made to suspend the rules so as to allow a motion to be made to discharge the committee from the further consideration of bills. This motion was wasted, for want of a two-thirds vote, there are still many members who do not care to place themselves on either side of the question, but those favoring modification declare the session shall not end until every member of the House himself on one side or the other of the question.

OUR STEEL INDUSTRY.

Forcible Reply to Mr. Atkinson's Assertions.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Steel Trade—The Protective Policy Vindicated.

Edward Atkinson, Esq.: Mr. Gladstone, in his recent rebuke of Sir Charles Dilke in Parliament, said that those who assume to instruct the people should at least be accurate. I commend this sentiment to your special observance in your future lucubrations on political economy, with additional suggestions that it would be well to be more exact in your premises, or you must continue to impair the force and correctness of your conclusions. From the frequency of your published opinions in the magazines, pamphlets, and other publications of the day, it is obvious that you are ambitious to establish for yourself some reputation as a teacher in economic science, and especially on your favorite hobby of revenue reform—a term of very doubtful and indefinite meaning, but which serves as a convenient substitute for that other impracticable, because impossible, theory familarly known as free trade. It is not my purpose to enter upon the discussion of your most recent contributions to *The Atlantic Monthly*, directed against the industries of your country in the interest of foreign labor. That duty has been so skillfully and effectually performed by Mr. D. H. Mason, in *The Chicago Bureau*, in his scathing review of your article entitled "Free Trade—Revenue Reform," in *The Atlantic Monthly* for October, that it would be an act of superfluous cruelty to inflict a further dissection of its sophistries, after they had been subjected to the merciless scalpel of this able and accomplished writer.

What I now propose, Sir, is to point out another proceeding of yours, of such questionable propriety that I make no apology for arraigning you at the bar of public opinion to answer for an outrage upon a large and respectable body of your fellow-citizens, whose only offense, rank as it may be in your estimation, is in the fact that within a dozen years they have achieved a great success in the manufacture of what you ignorantly call Raw Steel in the United States. My charge against you consists in this: That having been invited by the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade to act as a subsidiary for an absent member, in their interview with the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives in Washington, a few weeks ago, upon the subject of free ships or foreign commerce, you unprovoked yourself of that opportunity to ventilate opinions as before the Congressional Committee, tobus assault upon one of the most meritorious industries of your country in the following words, as reported by Gen. Negley, a member of the Committee:

"Great nations buy their goods of England; and we may as well do it too, and not enrich a set of monopolists and a few men who live in the state of Ohio and others. It were better for us to pension of every man now engaged in the facture of steel in this country than to impose the class we have to pay for that article."

In your letter to the Pittsburgh Commercial you assert that "what you did say, and what you do say, is, that it would be better to pay pensions to labor for the country to pension the little force of laborers engaged in the facture of steel, &c.

Now this is an insidious attempt to transfer the issue from the manufacturers to the laborers—from the employers to the employed. That I think you should be obliged to General Negley for his version of your remarks, as the least offensive and most likely to be correct, because his own recollection is probably fortified by the report of the clerk of the committee at the time, while your memory is a subsequent effort of memory. In either case, it was a gross impertinence to inject your opinion on the steel trade into a subject with which it had no connection, thus rendering the honorable body, of whose deputation you were a member by courtesy, responsible for a most outrageous sentiment, not only devoid of truth, but exposing a degree of ignorance which would disgrace you to speak intelligently on the subject. The National Board of Trade conferred no authority upon you, or upon its Executive Council, to give utterance to such an utterance in their behalf. On the contrary, they passed the following unbridled resolution in favor of a tariff, for which, had I been a member, as I was the year before, I should have cheerfully voted, as you did:

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to Congress such a revision of our tariff on imports as may tend to promote economy in the expenditures of the Government, to check monopoly and encourage a healthy competition in trade and manufactures, to facilitate the mutually profitable exhange of products between the nations, to diminish the present growing antagonism between capital and labor, and above all to protect American industry and labor, cheapen the necessaries and comforts of life to the mass of the people.

"First Amendment—That in the revision of the tarif, the cost of production in this country is a proper subject for consideration, and

"Second Amendment—That, in the opinion of this Board, in any revision of the tariff, which Congress in its wisdom may devise, stability should be an essentia consideration."

The resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted; and I submit that your venomous attack upon the steel factions, as you call it, when in representing the National Board of trade before a Committee of Congress, was without any warrant from that body, and in opposition to the spirit of the declared opinions upon the tariff question. In your zealous advocacy of British steel for consumption in this country, you stigmatize the American steel makers as monopolists. This argument is rather crude and entirely destitute of any foundation in fact, for the reason that there prevails continually among ourselves a lively competition in the steel business, which is alike open to yourself and the rest of mankind, and we are by no means conscious of rejoicing in such abusive privileges, except such as capital always must and will command. You sneer at the American steel trade as an infant manufacture, which, in its only a little over twelve years since the oldest of our rail mills commenced operations. It is a vigorous child, however; for in that brief period we have succeeded in securing what is, but, upon examining the head of nature's red, he abandoned his pet theory in disgust, exclaiming. "Please are not ashamed, d—n their souls. And so of your affected designation of steel as a "factures," that not a manufacture. I am very sure that if you had once witnessed the amount of manual labor or hand-work required to produce a ton of steel, ready to be made into tools, you would speedily arrive at a different conclusion, and concede that your raw steel was not a facture, but a very beautiful triumph of scientific and mechanical skill. At some future time, I may notice your bad logic and errors of statement in your article in *The Atlantic Monthly* for February, entitled "The Visible and Invisible in Protection." This letter is already too long, and I must conclude by suggesting, as I am so warm an advocate of Reform, that you commence at home by reforming your style of advocating and defending Revenue Reform. In short, my advice to you is the same as that of Hamlet to the player, "O reform it altogether." Yours truly, James M. Cooper.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 6, 1872.

*Subsequent information makes the steel product 2,000 tons above the statement.

STATE POLITICS.

William Henry, Esq., of Fallston, Beaver county, is announced as a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket.

The name of Dr. Amos Lusk, of Zelienople, is announced as a candidate for State Senate at the Republican primary elections in Butler county. Dr. A. V. Cunningham, of the same place, is announced as a candidate for Assembly.

Coffees, Coffees.

Two thousand bags prime choice and strictly choice coffees will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. Samples on exhibition at our office, 242 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Arbuckles & Co.

White River Flour.

Cheapest brand for the money in the market, at the Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Present Status of the Tariff.

The Squabble in the Ways and Means.

Steamboat Bill in Senate Committee.

Montgomery Blair Heard From.

BANKRUPT LAW TO BE REVISED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., April 12, 1872.

The Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day, in revising the tariff bill, amended the items of cotton thread and paper sized for printing, placing the former at thirty cents *ad valorem*, instead of thirty-five, and advancing the rate of the latter from twenty to thirty cents, which is five cents below the present rate. There seems from present appearances to be no prospect of conciliating the two wings into which the committee are now divided. Dawes will accept of no compromise. His disaffection toward the present tariff bill commenced about the time the committee on the wool question visited the House. Until then, so far as outward appearances were concerned, Dawes seemed to be in accord with those other members of the committee in a revision and reduction of the existing duties, but the pressure of the woolen manufacturers in his district proved too much for him, and he chose to place himself in the antagonistic position which he now occupies toward the entire labors of the committee for the whole session. The only change in the situation seems to be that the tariff bill will not be reported as early next week as was anticipated. At the meeting of the committee to-day it was found that the revision of the bill will take considerable time, in which no progress was effected. Mr. Burchard will report both the tax and the tariff bills in one bill, giving to the latter the preference. It is intimated that the line of battle will be drawn by the Protectionists, under Dawes's lead, will, after the bill is reported, be to attempt to offer the Senate tariff bill as a substitute. Speaker Blaine has still hopes that the committee may be brought to amicable terms, and he is diligently laboring to that end. But there is so much stubbornness manifested in all with among the members to give others than himself any reasonable hope in this direction. The Democratic members are in high spirits over the squabble of the Ways and Means Committee, and leading Protection Senators assert that it ends any tariff legislation for this session. They also state that the present tariff bill should come over to their body, unless it is very moderate, they will amend it at the suggestion of Mr. Wells, incorporating the provisions of their own bill.

The Steamboat Bill

Has been referred to a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, consisting of Corbett, Cockrell and Colquett. Both these gentlemen, as well as Senator Chandler in the committee, are friendly to the principal features of the new bill. It will be reported to the full committee next Thursday, and it is the present intention of Mr. Chandler to get it into the Senate at an early day.

Relief of Homestead Settlers.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill for the relief of homestead settlers in the north-west, with amendments. It is passed it provides that all pre-emption settlers in the States of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Dakota, whose final payments have been made shall be allowed the additional time of one year in which to make proof and payment.

Montgomery Blair

Has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Washington *Tenscript*:

"I have been asking to present my name as a delegate to Cincinnati from the District of Columbia. There are two objections to this. First, I am not a Republican, and second, I may be a candidate for the Democratic Convention. Whether I am or not, I should favor the support of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, without regard to individuals nominated. The reform movement that is to be there inaugurated can only be advanced by the union of the Republican party. Now, I shall support the movement earnestly, although it will be in the hands of Republicans exclusively, and not only expect nothing for myself or friends except what will be shared by the whole country in being freed from a wholly irresponsible government.

[Signed] "Montgomery Blair."

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs had Gen. Whittlesey and the medical officer of the Freedmen's Hospital before them for examination regarding the money they are asking for to carry on the bureau and hospital. Gen. Whittlesey said $100,000 was wanted to appoint agents for the bureau, and $50,000 to pay bounties to colored soldiers. The committee is inclined to stop this needless expense, and turn the whole matter over to the present bureau and place the control of colored soldiers on the same basis as those made to whites. The examination into the affairs of the hospital also inclined the committee to cut down the appropriations asked for very materially.

Taxes to be Refunded.

The Senate passed a bill which was reported from the Finance Committee to-day, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to abate or refund the amount of internal revenue taxes paid on distilled spirits destroyed by fire or other casualty while in the custody of a United States officer or bonded warehouse. It is further provided that the act shall relate back to January 1st, 1868.

Another Bridge Bill.

The Senate passed the Nebraska City bridge bill to-day, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at that point. It was amended in committee so as to allow the bridge company to enter upon the banks of said river for a distance of seven miles, and erect and maintain breakwaters for the purpose of confining the water to a permanent channel. As amended and finally passed, all railroad companies are entitled to equal rights in passing said bridge.

Revision of the Bankrupt Law.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day authorized Judge Kelley to report something on revising the present Bankrupt law to a considerable extent. The same Committee is engaged upon a bill providing for the election of postmasters, and one giving Congress power to fix the tenure of all minor classes of officers.

A Good Rule.

The first of the new Civil Service rules, which are now being prepared by the Commission, will provide that hereafter fidelity to the Union shall be a prerequisite to any appointment to office.

Washington, April 12, 1872.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

At the meeting of the naval investigating committee to-night, Daniel W. Richards and Alfred W. Day were examined. The committee will hold another meeting to-morrow evening, when ex-Secretary Welles will be examined.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Great damage has been done in Nova Scotia by the late rains. The railways are impassable.

About one-fourth of the cargo of the steamship Dacian, wrecked in Clam Harbor, Nova Scotia, will be saved, but in a damaged condition.

A cotton exchange was organized in Baltimore on Thursday.

The funeral of the late Erastus Corning took place at Albany yesterday, and was the most impressive spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in that city. According to request of the deceased, the pall-bearers were chosen from among his workmen.

The Ohio Legislature has received a communication from the lessees of the State public works, offering to surrender their lease upon the payment of fifty per cent. of the increased value of the works since they took possession, in 1861.

The bill to regulate railroad freights failed to pass the Ohio Senate yesterday, lacking three of the necessary majority.

A bill was introduced yesterday in the New York Senate, extending the grounds on causes for divorce. It provides for divorce where either party has been incurably insane for five years, an habitual drunkard for three years, desertion when not rendered necessary by peril to life, when the husband by cruel and inhuman treatment renders the life of the wife burthensome for two consecutive years. The parties must have resided one year in the State.

John C. Tong, while assisting in the erection of the tower of the new Sengerfest building in St. Louis, yesterday, fell a distance of sixty-four feet and was killed.

The International Sunday School Convention, which meets in Indianapolis on the 16th, promises to be the largest assembly of the kind ever held in the country. Delegates are requested to report at the Second Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis, in order that lodgings may be provided for them.

Rev. Van De Mark at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Subject, "Our Pulpit." Doors open at 6:45; services will begin at 7:30. Seats free.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 12, 1872.

LAXITY OF THE LATE ERIE MANAGEMENT.

The *Times* says: It is believed that some fifty-two million dollars worth of Erie shares have been issued by Jay Gould, but in such a loose manner that they cannot be traced. They were, it is said, first issued in the shape of convertible bonds, which bonds were passed over to Smith, Gould & Martin, which firm converted them into stock shares. The receipts from the sale of stock were entered in the Erie books among the general business receipts. Vice President Raven says the confusion arising from such a system of accounting is so great that it will require considerable time to unravel the threads.

THE DAVENPORT EXPLOSION CAUSED BY A DOG FIGHT.

Only one of the killed by the explosion of the tug Davenport, at the Cunard dock yesterday, James Caulfield, has been recovered up to this afternoon. Efforts are being made for the recovery of the remaining five. The Davenport was known to be an utterly worthless craft. The explosion is attributed to lack of water in the boiler, owing to the negligence of the engineer and fireman, who were witnessing a dog fight on one of the barges.

THE DAY IN BRIEF.

Dr. James W. Powell, occulist, formerly Grand Secretary of the Free Masons in this State, died to-day.

Seventy-five thousand dollars have been collected in this country toward the payment of the French war claims, and deposited in one of the Trust Companies here.

A committee of the Georgia Legislature has commenced an investigation here into the financial acts of ex-Gov. Bullock.

A petition has been filed in the United States District Court for the involuntary bankruptcy of the Market Fire Insurance Company, for failing to pay losses by the Chicago fire.

The Brooklyn banks have agreed to raise the rate of interest on city deposits to three and a half per cent.

SOUTH SIDE SCHOOLS.

Important Movement Resulting from Consolidation—Meeting of the School Directors of the Several Boroughs.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the School Directors of the South Side boroughs was held in the hall of the Birmingham school house. About twenty-five Directors were present, representing the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Temperanceville, Mt. Washington, St. Clair, and Allentown.

William C. Anghinbaugh, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Burtt appointed Secretary.

The first resolution adopted was that heartily by many of the School Directors of the South Side that measures should be taken to have the schools of the South Side conform to the school arrangements of the city of Pittsburgh as far as practicable, on account of the act recently passed which provides that the South Side shall form a part of Pittsburgh after the 1st of January next.

Prof. George J. Luckey, Superintendent of the schools of Pittsburgh, being present, was asked to state the plans of the latter city.

He read a decision of the State Superintendent, Wickersham, setting forth that the South Side cannot become a part of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes until after the act of January next. He (Mr. Luckey) thought that the directors of the South Side could make an arrangement with the Central Board of Education as would give them the right of admission to Mott School and the Central High School after the 1st of July next.

The following resolutions were offered and on motion unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Central Board of Education of the City of Pittsburgh be requested to confer with school authorities of the South Side boroughs the privilege of sending properly qualified pupils to the High School and Normal School of Pittsburgh after the 1st of July next.

Resolved, That the said Central Board be further requested to permit their City Superintendent to visit the South Side schools at least once a month, and that all pre-emption settlers in the States of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Dakota, whose final payments have been made shall be allowed the additional time of one year in which to make proof and payment.

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Washington, April 12, 1872.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

At the meeting of the naval investigating committee to-night, Daniel W. Richards and Alfred W. Day were examined. The committee will hold another meeting to-morrow evening, when ex-Secretary Welles will be examined.

PIKE ST. WAR RENEWED.

Meeting of the Citizens of the Ninth and Tenth Wards—Opposition to the Proposed Method of Relieving Penn Avenue of Its Great Travel—Remarks—Resolutions.

In the Ralston School House last evening there was held a meeting of the citizens of the Ninth and Tenth wards, to take action in reference to the proposed widening of Pike street and the further opening of Smallman street. About two hundred persons were present.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Peter Zern to the chair, the election of Alderman Cornelius O'Donnell as Vice President, and the appointment of the reporters of the press as Secretaries.

The chairman of the meeting read the ordinance presented at a recent meeting of Councils in regard to the widening of Pike street and the further opening of Smallman, and stated the object of the meeting to be to take action thereon.

W. P. McFetridge moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed by the Chair. Adopted.

The Chair appointed the following as the committee: C. O'Donnell, Anthony Meyer, W. P. McFetridge, Rudolph Koenig, James Taylor, J. W. McGregor, Samuel Killson, Archie Austin.

Col. James M. Cooper, in the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, was called upon to address the meeting.

On taking the floor Col. Cooper said he had hoped that some resident of the ward would have been called on to address the meeting. It was intimated by some of the citizens of the ward that he would be expected to address the meeting and he would endeavor to express his views briefly. He thought the first inquiry that would suggest itself would be, is it policy to endeavor to relieve Penn street of its travel? Said the speaker—Were I a property holder along Penn street I would be much opposed to any proposition to take business off Penn street.

There might be some excuse in the case of Broadway, New York, but there there was a necessity. It strikes me that the first duty of the municipal legislators should be to benefit the largest number. If you should take the opening of Pike street would benefit the greatest number, why, then, it should be submitted to.

What is to be the effect upon the property holders along the street to be widened? Viewers generally say the benefits are equal to the damages. The taking of twenty feet off the lower side of Pike street will damage a great many poor people. I learn that a great many men who work in our mills own little homesteads on this street, and if twenty feet are taken off their lots it will not be now it benefits them much. To Penn street there would be considerable damage done, too, by the opening of Pike street, for the travel from the Diamond to that street would be injured.

The effect of this proposition, in one case, would be to destroy Hussey, Wells & Co.'s mills, or at least damage it to the amount of $200,000. Take twenty feet off from the mill property and it would be ruined. Indeed I have been informed that it would require at least a million dollars.

It has been intimated to me that probably the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company had something to do with this movement. If it is for the purpose of laying a railroad track for it, I am not in favor of opposed. The injuries would transcend the benefits. I talked with a leading official of the Railroad Company, and he told me that they had nothing to do with the proposition, and that the Company was not concerned in the proposed widening of Pike street, nor in any further opening of Smallman street.

If the proposed improvement is going to operate to your injury you should oppose it, and I believe that if the matter was left to a vote of the citizens of the ward it would be voted down almost unanimously.

If Penn street is to be relieved, why not use Liberty street. It is a good street and would answer very well in accomplishing the object in view. I tell you that it is folly to talk of improvements to drive manufactories from your midst you should oppose it with all your might.

The proposed improvement is going to cost a great deal of money, and all know that our taxes are sufficiently burdensome at present. If the property is not at all for the widening of Pike street, let it all be condemned for the purpose of laying down a double-track railroad. [Applause.] If this matter is a work of spite on the part of some property holder, let it appear before the people. I am amazed that there should be gentlemen in our Councils who would be so thoughtless as to introduce such a foolish piece of legislation.

The speaker's remarks were attentively listened to throughout and favorably received.

The Committee on Resolutions now reported through Mr. O'Donnell, Chairman, the following:

Whereas, An ordinance entitled "an ordinance for the widening of Pike street, from Liberty to the main street was presented to the Select Council on the 5th inst., by the special committee appointed for the purpose of devising means to relieve Penn avenue of some of its travel, which ordinance was, on April 8th, 1872, by said Select Council, referred to the Street Committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the undersigned Councils representing the Ninth and Tenth wards be and they are hereby instructed to respectfully insist on said ordinance being reported forthwith, and if possible with a negative recommendation; but that, if the said committee should report said ordinance with an affirmative recommendation, that said Councilmen be instructed to vote against said ordinance indefinitely postponed or defeated.

Resolved, That the measures taken in the Councils of this city for relieving Penn avenue of its travel be been submitted to the representatives of the North and South wards, he and they are hereby directly interested.

The President here stated that the resolutions were before the house, and asked for favorable action.

Mr. Dickson, a resident of the ward, in a few brief remarks spoke in favor of the widening of Pike street. He thought the meeting was called in the interests of the manufacturers, and that the owners of small lots will find the improvement will drive the manufactories from the Ninth and Tenth wards, it would only be the means of depriving the poor of labor, and they will be compelled to go out. In the speaker's opinion the best method to relieve Penn avenue of its travel is to open Pike street, and if the lots of land on Pike street would get for its coveted twenty feet would buy him a much larger lot near to whatever locality he might wish to move to.

Mr. Dickson was about to continue when he was greeted with hissing and groaning, which was soon equally divided. The President rounded the meeting, and it was some time before he could be attempted to be heard.

The speaker, however, took his seat.

Col. Andy Scott, being called for next, addressed the meeting in a few words. He was of opinion that the best method to relieve Pike street originated in the Twelfth ward, and that was to open Liberty street. He thought the getters up of the scheme were the very same persons who got up a petition, numerously signed and presented to Councils, to open a street and alley being run through the works of a certain foundry. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railroad Company had nothing to do with the movement, and he was sure that Col. Phillips, its worthy President, was not in favor of it. He was of opinion that the removal of the lots of the Penn street passenger cars to Liberty street would be the best method by which to relieve Penn avenue of its travel.

Alderman O'Donnell was next called on. After giving a history of the manner in which the proposed improvement, as it was called, was introduced in Councils, he entered into a strong argument against the widening of the street. If Liberty street east of Eleventh was a deserted street, what caused it? Even now the drivers of coal wagons leave their horses alongside of the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad which were constantly on the move. Pike street is a wide enough thoroughfare as it is, and if Councils ask the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to take their tracks off it all necessary relief will be afforded Penn avenue. In the speaker's opinion there would be the unanimous consent of all the property holders.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously, after which a remonstrance against the widening of Pike street was numerously signed, and the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers closes her engagement by two performances to-day. At the matinee "Amy Robsart" will be performed, and in the evening "Snare" and "Katharine and Petruchio."

On Monday evening Miss Jane Coombs reappears at this theater, supported by a talented company. "London Assurance" will be produced.

Varieties Theater.

The Matthews family, the Walhallas and all of the fine variety combination will appear at the matinee to-day. In the evening a great bill.

Masonic Hall.

On Monday night the Fakir of Ava will give one of his wonderful entertainments, to be supplemented by the distribution of five hundred presents.

Forepaugh.

Adam Forepaugh's great show—the largest combination of menagerie, caravan, museum and circus in the world—will exhibit at Penn avenue and Twenty-ninth street on Monday and Tuesday, April 22nd and 23rd. It requires four mammoth tents to accommodate this show.

Academy of Music.

Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard's brief engagement closes with to-night's performance. At the matinee and again in the evening "The Mute Singer" will be performed. In the play Mrs. Bernard sings a number of songs most delightfully.

On Monday evening Julia Dean, comedian, Little Mac, the funniest little man in the world, and Miss Alice Harrison commence a season of sensation in a play called "Schneider."

OBITUARY.

Philip Ross Kincaid.

This old and highly respected citizen died quite suddenly at Frankfort Springs, where he had gone to reside some months ago. Monday last he met with a severe fall, parching the upper part of his body, and injuring him internally, and lingered until Thursday afternoon. He was in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Kincaid was born in this county, and has lived in the city nearly sixty years. For many years he was a prominent and successful grocer in the Southern and our home markets, and was quite well known as an inventor of several styles of pumps. In this he

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

MAJOR RUSSELL ERRETT has been appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee, but has not, we understand, fully consented to accept the arduous position. The success with which he conducted the canvass last fall gained for him a State reputation as an organizer, and it is not at all surprising that he should be the unanimous choice for the post at the present time.

A CALL is about to be issued for an International Peace Congress, to be held in New York City, on the fifteenth of next September. It is addressed to the leading publicists and philanthropists of the world, and is to be translated into various languages. If pertinacious clinging to an idea could make it successful, the Peace Society would soon abolish war from the face of the earth.

REGARDING the Cincinnati movement it is a telling fact that not a single Republican member of the House of Representatives is in it, and at best only three or four Senators. The former represent the people, and the fact that not a single member is in sympathy with the movement is a pretty true indication of the feeling of the voters. If not this, what is the significance of the fact that the Republicans of the House of Representatives are solid for GRANT?

A HARRISBURG dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* asserts that the nomination of HARTRANFT has decided the Democratic leaders to nominate no candidate against him, but that they will concur in the Labor Reform candidate, who, as we learn from other sources, is likely to be Captain MCCLELLAN, Member of Congress from the Lawrence district. This rather flattens out Gen. CASS, whose friends may yet have something to say. The fusion policy is a pertinent confession of Gen. HARTRANFT's overwhelming strength in the State.

THE refusal of Governor GEARY to sign the new apportionment bill throws the people back upon the old districts, disarranges many a well laid scheme, and blasts the expectations of not a few aspirants for Congressional honors. It is greatly to be regretted that he could not sign the bill. One freer from objection—it being the result of a compromise between the two parties—is not likely to be passed hereafter, and in case of an additional Representative falling to the State, a Congressman at large only, as in Illinois, would have to be provided for.

THE Tariff question on the Protection side is strongly reinforced, especially relative to the manufacture of steel in this country, and MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, the free trade champion, finds a good deal more than his match in Col. JAMES M. COOPER, whose letter is printed herewith. Though steel is selected, the arguments and statements of Col. COOPER apply with almost equal force to American manufactures in general. The reader will experience no difficulty in determining which is the better political economist, and will recognize the distinction between mere theory coupled with loose statements, and practical facts stated as the result of experience.

RELATIVE to the new Civil Service rules to govern the method of selection of candidates for appointment to office, it is now rumored that the Board will not report until after the adjournment of Congress, in order that the plan may not encounter the opposition of that body when first put into operation. This may be prudent, but it is none the less humiliating on that account. It is fortunate for the country that the people are able to distinguish between the President's measures of practical reform and the mere noisy professions of some of his loudest-tongued supporters, who stab his best policy while protesting their profound devotion to its service. He may yet have to cry, "Save me from my friends."

THE bill to which we the other day referred as having been introduced into the New York Legislature, declaring general election days legal holidays, has passed that body and needs but the Governor's signature to become a law. It will doubtless be signed. Two States have now enacted this measure, which it is to be hoped may speedily become national in its operations. Aside from the fact that the people of this country have too few holidays and too little recreation, such a law could not but tend to bring to the polls numbers of our practical business men who are now but rarely seen there, to the corresponding advancement of the best interests of the country. The overthrow of Tammany may be cited as an instance in point. The mercantile classes and men of solid qualifications had for years suffered the elections in New York city to go by default of their presence and influence, yet when—aroused by the imminent peril in which they stood—they came forward and discharged their duty as citizens, Tammany went down with a crash. Every counting room in the country were closed on election day, and their occupants transferred, as they should be, to the voting-places, it would not be long before the boisterous pretense which now so often elbows its loud way to the front, would in many instances find itself a considerable distance in the rear. Let the people urge this matter upon their legislatures.

INCLUDING Florida, which, the telegraph informs us, has instructed its delegates to the National Republican Convention in favor of the renomination of President GRANT, conventions have now been held in fourteen States—namely, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Oregon, Florida and Massachusetts. All of these conventions have emphatically indorsed the administration of the President, and nearly all have distinctly instructed their delegates to vote for his renomination, and it is probable that the National Colored convention, now in session in New Orleans, will declare itself in a similar manner. There may have been—it is likely there was—a considerable aggregate number of Federal officers present in representative capacities at these conventions, and it would perhaps have been better had they remained away—but their numbers were neither so great nor their influence so potent as to make these assemblages "office holders' conventions," or in any legitimate sense to prevent their expression from being properly and justifiably accepted as the voice of the people who neither seek after nor care for office, but are anxious only for their country's welfare. Contrasted with the backing under which the party of dissatisfactions will assemble at Cincinnati, even the opposition must confess that these are pretty favorable auspices.

THE high order, in every respect, of the gentlemen generally selected by the Republican State Convention for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, is eliciting praise from all quarters. The character of these delegates shows that the importance of committing the work of reforming the Constitution to proper hands was fully comprehended, and that so far as the Republicans are concerned, there will be nothing to fear from the Convention when it meets. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* pertinently remarks concerning the list of delegates, as follows:

> "It is headed by the honored name of William M. Meredith, Esq., whose eminence as a lawyer, whose personal purity, and whose experience with constitutional revision, gained in the Convention of 1837, entitle him to the hearty confidence of the whole State. Next upon the list is Mr. J. Gillingham Fell, of this city, a man of unspotted integrity, of large influence, and of fine intellectual powers. Both of these men are worthy to represent this great city, and we sincerely hope that they will accept the nominations at any sacrifice of their personal wishes and convenience. The other nominees are Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon, a large coal operator and an able and patriotic man; Hon. John Bartholomew, Esq., of Schuylkill county, the foremost lawyer in his section and an honest man; H. N. McCallister, a prominent and influential citizen of Center county; Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., one of the best lawyers in Lycoming county, and a first-rate man in every respect; William Davis, Esq., of Luzerne, another capable and honorable man; James L. Reynolds, Esq., of Lancaster, Samuel E. Dimmock, Esq., of Wayne county, and George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, also unexceptionable men. David N. White, of Allegheny, the man who recently proposed the removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia, known to be upright and able; W. H. Arney, of Lehigh, a popular man in his section; John H. Walker, Esq., of Erie, a first-class lawyer and a pure man, and General Harry White, of Indiana, nominated also as Congressman at large, and a man of much ability and experience."

Now let the Republicans in their local conventions imitate the example of the State Convention, and nominate none but the very best men to do the work of recasting the Constitution.

AT this juncture, when the free traders are exerting themselves to the utmost to abolish the protective duties which so beneficially promote and diversify the industries of the country, instead of continuing the burden of taxation on foreign articles that come in competition with our own, taxing luxuries highly, and making a free list as large as possible, the testimony of impartial persons who are acquainted with the condition of the workingmen of free trade countries, from actual observation and inquiry, becomes of great value. Senator WILSON says that wherever he went in Europe last year he saw even women and children engaged in rough and laborious work, to eke out the miserable sustenance of the family with the small pittance themselves received, but that still the employing classes everywhere complained that the high price of labor in the United States was having a bad effect in Europe, causing many people to emigrate in search of better pay, and making those discontented who remained at home, in consequence of which higher wages were then being given than were ever before known. Aside from the fact that the enterprises and industries which have been created and fostered by the policy of protection have correspondingly increased the prosperity of all classes of people in this country, hardly any better proof of the value of the system could be afforded than that thus furnished by the foreign manufacturers who are so anxious that the United States shall remain simply an agricultural country in order that they may sell us greater quantities of manufactured articles. It is not improbable that the great campaign of this fall may to a considerable degree turn upon this very question, and it ought to be presented to the people in its strongest and most forcible light.

LUSTRATION NEEDED.

All readers are more or less familiar with those ceremonies of lustration or purification with which the nations of old time used to deliver their cities from the contamination incurred by a known crime in which they voluntarily or involuntarily had become involved. Some of them performed these ceremonies at regularly recurring intervals without reference to any specific or notorious offense, which was believed to have provoked the anger of the gods and to require expiation, as the presumption was irresistible, that where so many frail mortals, living together and having common fortunes, were concerned, there must have been sin and there must be need of lustration by water and sacrifices. The connection between cleanliness and godliness is still recognized in a popular proverb, and where people happen to be well instructed in the laws upon which physical and spiritual health depends, it is also recognized in popular practice. Ever since Pittsburgh became rich and prosperous it has been a dirty city, and until an effective smoke consuming apparatus shall have been invented and generally applied, it is certainly doomed to retain its dingy distinction. To complain or find fault with the conditions of its manufacturing activity and success would be equally foolish and effeminate. But the manufactures carried on and the fuel used here furnish no sufficient explanation of or apology for the abounding filth and untidiness. Despite the same causes other cities which might be named are quite free from the same disgusting features, though they happen to be less favored in position and in the natural and appropriate means of keeping clean. With a surface especially adapted to sewage, and with three great rivers penetrating it, Pittsburgh enjoys all the advantages that could be asked for or desired for purposes of drainage and purification. The truth is that the defects and deformities to which we refer are only a portion of a long array of signs which indicate the deficient public spirit and the low ideal of social life by which the controlling element of our population is characterized. If the subject were a mere matter of taste or elegance, perhaps it would not be worthy of remark, and we certainly should not condescend to say a word concerning a matter of merely aesthetical interest. In sight of such acres of coal and of so tremendous an exhibition of industrial energy as we have around us, surely no interest of a purely immaterial kind, unless it pertain to one's comfort in the next world, is entitled to a moment's consideration. But we must not forget that these interests, so insignificant in our estimation, are held in great esteem by the progressive world around us, and that we cannot afford to be looked down upon. The fact may be lamentable, but it is a fact, that the reputation of a city, like the reputation of a person, is often made or marred by little things, or things deemed little, and that the great concerns of trade and material prosperity may be injuriously or advantageously affected by considerations apparently quite apart from them. The unpaved or imperfectly paved and indescribably filthy streets which are merely an inconvenience or discomfort to the old resident of Pittsburgh, seem to the cultivated traveler an unmistakable evidence of a low grade of civilization. So decisive are these indications that the transient visitor is hardly surprised to learn on inquiry that the city is almost wholly unprovided with those hospitals of various kinds, those public libraries, reading rooms, etc., which are everywhere in Christendom regarded as indispensable to the wants of a refined and cultured population. But when we began to write we intended merely to remind our city readers that, with the return of spring, the time has come when, if at no other season, the city ought to be thoroughly cleansed. In all other cities and towns the process of lustration is in progress, if not already completed, and we are unwilling to believe that, with a possible visit from the cholera in prospect, our municipal authorities feel at liberty to neglect so important a precaution. If a regard for decency and comfort fails, we trust that wholesome fear may prompt them to do their duty in this matter.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the pioneer of the anti-slavery movement, who rocked WENDELL PHILLIPS in the abolition cradle, and braved the fury of pro-slavery mobs in Boston long before the fidelity of SUMNER or GREELEY was ever heard of, has come out squarely in opposition to the Cincinnati movement and in favor of the renomination of President GRANT; closing a comprehensive and statesmanlike review of the political situation with the declaration that in his opinion no other candidate can be brought forward with any hope of success, "if true to the cause of liberty and equal rights," comparable to the present Executive; and that his re-election, which he considers certain, will be indubitable proof that the nation is still immovable in its purpose and invincible in its integrity. And he speaks for the old guard.

THE science of pisciculture is attracting marked attention in all quarters, at home and abroad, and it is gratifying to observe that the Legislature of our own State, just before its adjournment, passed an act establishing a Board of five Fishery Commissioners, composed of gentlemen who are practically familiar with the whole subject, one of whom is Mr. J. Mc. Creighton, of this city, who are to erect approved fishways in the Susquehanna, Juniata and Lehigh rivers, and otherwise to provide for the natural and artificial culture of the shad and other excellent fish with which the principal streams of the State abound. The Legislatures of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and some other States, some time ago passed measures of a similar character, and those States are to-day reaping rich rewards therefor. The governments of England, France, and other European countries are also devoting careful attention to the subject, which is everywhere beginning to be looked upon as an important part of the question of food supplies for the people. The Commission serves without compensation, and the character of the gentlemen who compose it is a sufficient guarantee that every penny of the appropriation of seventy thousand dollars for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, will be expended to the best public advantage.

WOULD it not be well for Congress to pass an act covering the whole subject embraced? Some time ago we mentioned that the honest oyster packers of Baltimore had petitioned Congress to pass an act to prevent the great frauds committed in that important trade by short-weight packages and false brands. We now observe that a memorial of the same kind, with relation to the fish trade, is being circulated for signatures in the fishery towns of New England. Packages which, it is claimed, are properly put up, are subsequently tampered with, to the great damage of honest traders and injury to commerce between the States. Similar complaints are made in various quarters with respect to flour and other commodities of merchandise. It is a great evil, and should be remedied if possible.

TWO more steamships are to be put on the Baltimore and Bremen line. Contracts have been effected with Messrs. Robert Steele & Co., of Greenock, Scotland, for two magnificent steamers, to cost about one million dollars, and to be of the following enlarged dimensions, viz. 3541 feet in length, 39 feet in width and 30½ depth of hold, with compound engines. These steamers are to be fast and in all respects of most effective character, and to have all modern improvements. They are to be delivered in time for the Fall capacity is to allow of three thousand tons, being materially larger than the present steamers of the line, and are to be named the "Brunswick" and the "Nuremburg." The Baltimore and Liverpool line is to be also enlarged, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad expect a largely increased business in connection with these lines.

CONCERNING Kramer, the representative of the United States at Copenhagen, a letter from that city, of a late date, says: "His breaches of good taste and propriety have been so numerous and constant that the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said, backed by a strong public sentiment, will demand his immediate recall, on the ground of frequent objectionable conduct in public, quarrelsome, overbearing temper, and habitual intemperance."

JUDGMENT in the case of the Commonwealth against Dr. Paul Schoeppe was set aside by the Court below at Carlisle last Tuesday, and Saturday, the 20th instant, appointed for the argument on a motion for a new trial.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Georgia was the first Southern State to grasp the idea of home manufactures, but the movement is now extending all over the south. Texas has recently established several cotton and woolen factories, and their profits are said to be quite sufficient to encourage the establishment of other enterprises and to guarantee the development of those already started.

A man recently stole a California newspaper. The proprietor having been appointed to an office in the United States mint at San Francisco, the larcenist was engaged to take charge of the journal. He soon changed the title and the day of publication, and when the proprietor, having gained a hint of what was going on, appeared upon the scene, at once ejected him from the office. He is now "locked up" in jail.

The largest structure in the world next to one of A. H. S.'s paragraphs is the Texass and Mobile bridge, at the city of Mobile. It is fifteen miles long, crossing both rivers, where there are draws. It is supported on iron cylinders driven into the bed of the morass.

Emigration from Ireland to the United States is steadily diminishing, while that from Germany is proportionately increasing. This year they come in the ratio of three Teutons to one Celt.

Statisticians have had a great deal to say respecting the surplus of women in Massachusetts, but the phenomenon appears to arise entirely from the fact that the manufactures of Massachusetts attract a surplus of women from abroad, while the enterprising portion of her young men find more profitable fields of employment elsewhere. The surplus of women on June 1, 1870, was 51,063, or about 11 per cent. Up to the age of 15, however, there was a slight excess of boys over girls, thus showing that more boys than girls are born and survive the maladies of childhood.

A Yankee boy has made the fortune of a Berlin confectioner. Being at school in that city and having an especial tooth for molasses candy, he let the baker into the secret of making it. Until then it was an unknown confection in Germany.

Stirred into unwonted martial mood by the recent dedication of their Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, the people of Detroit the other day recollected that one of the cannon captured at Perry's victory was in the possession of a city truckman, and that another lay imbedded in one of the public streets. Both belong to the United States Government, and Detroit will make an effort to secure them as trophies for a public park.

A distinguished French philosopher holds that, if science advances at the rate it has progressed during the last century, man will be able, in a million or so years, to control all the movements of the solar system, and put off for centuries, if not altogether avert, the final catastrophe of the planets rushing in upon the sun, and the consequent dispersion of the whole system into nebulous matter. Whether the French people will within that period be able to control themselves, he doesn't say.

Another important use for churches has been discovered by the advancing intellingence of the age. In New York, some of them are becoming the great stamping ground for flirtation—the modern Meccas of amorous appointment. A recent number of the New York *Herald* contained four "personals" in which interviews of this sort were arranged.

PERSONAL.

Alexander H. Stephens contradicts with considerable acerbity the report that he is "tired" of editorial life and intends giving up his paper. He avows, on the contrary, that he will never relinquish his functions "so long as present dangers threaten, or as long as we are able either to wield a pen in our own hand or direct the wielding of it by the hands of others."

The many friends in this city of Gen. J. A. Ekin will be interested to learn that he has been transferred from his post as Assistant Quartermaster General at San Antonio, Texas, to a position of equal rank at Indianapolis, Indiana. Gen. EKIN has had a trying time of it in the far South, but has endeared himself to all classes and parties by his integrity and courtesy.

The decease, last Saturday, of the former husband of Victoria C. Woodhull has been mentioned. It is now reported that she herself is lying dangerously ill in New York.

Mrs. Catharine O'Leary, of Chicago, a few days ago visited the city collector's office for the purpose of paying the tax upon the lot where originated the fire that should be spelled with a capital F. The assessment upon the property was ten dollars, but in consideration of the distinguished greatness thrust upon Chicago by the kind leg of the lady's cow, and under the operations of the rebate act, a deduction of one dollar was made.

The soldiers of Massachusetts have started a movement for the erection of a memorial tablet over the grave of the late Governor John A. Andrew. A little flag, planted by some tender hand, in the grave-yard at Hingham, is all that at present marks the burial-place of that loyal Governor, who covered the State with a mantle of glory.

Father Gavazzi, the great Italian Protestant orator, who is now on his way to this country, was a revolutionist in 1848 and an exile in 1853, when he visited this continent, lectured in broken English in the old Broadway Tabernacle in New York, and then went to Canada, where he was mobbed both in Quebec and Montreal. Many will remember him as he appeared in the dress of a Barnabite monk with a large white cross upon his bosom, during the periods of Garibaldian excitement. Gavazzi appeared in the red shirt of the liberators, and his orations against tyranny were as fiery, if not as finished, as those of Demosthenes. The immediate object of his present visit is understood to be the collection of money for the Free Church of Italy, by which he has been for some time connected.

Aristotle informs us that there is a foolish corner even in the brain of the sage. Mr. Greeley is going to Cincinnati.

Walter McLean, of Harlem, New York, a youth of fifteen years, has just been appointed to the Naval Academy by the President. The circumstances of the case are somewhat remarkable. Having a passionate desire to become a cadet, he determined to obtain an appointment, if possible, and that, too, without the knowledge of his relatives, and without the assistance of his friends. By personal application he received hearty recommendations from Commodore Vanderbilt, Judge Ketchum and other gentlemen of influence in New York, and starting for Washington proceeded at once to the White House, and after some delay obtained an interview with the President. His frank countenance and youthful but determined bearing won the President's favor, and after consulting the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject it was decided to give young McLean an appointment. If opportunity offers, that boy will probably make his mark.

The Iron and Steel Institute of England, an association of the iron masters of Great Britain, have elected Mr. A. W. Humphreys, of New York city, a member, an honor conferred heretofore upon only three Americans.

A lady named Mrs. King has just returned to New York from an extended visit to China in the interest of the Woman's Tea Company. Her narrative of her experiences among the Mongolians is both entertaining and suggestive. She claims to have penetrated further into the interior than any other white woman ever has done, and where no white face was ever seen before except those of two Jesuit missionaries. The talismanic wand that carried her through all her adventures in safety she says was the respect she showed for the religion of the country.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons, who is about to return to the stage, advertised some time ago for a drama suited to her powers as an actress. Three hundred plays were speedily written for her, it is said, and from them, with or without reading them all, she has selected "The Ordeal Touch." Think of two hundred and ninety-nine rejected dramatists, who will all go to the theater the first night of the so far successful drama, and conscientiously damn it to their hearts' content. Each of the plucky little actress will have three hundred enemies, who will write malign criticisms about her and any drama she may produce hereafter. What a career that lovely woman has before her!

It is rumored that President Hopkins, of Williams College, so long and prominently identified with the educational interests of the country, will resign at the expiration of the present academic year.

JUDGING from the phraseology of the call issued by the New York Democratic State Central Committee, requesting the "Democratic-Republican" electors to take the necessary preliminary steps for sending delegates to the "Democratic-Republican" National Convention, it is to be inferred that some sort of understanding has been reached between the Democratic managers and the engineers of the Liberal Republican movement, looking to the nomination of a fusion ticket at Cincinnati, and its subsequent indorsement by the Democratic Convention. The platform need contain but one resolution—this, namely:

> "Dat any man who gifes me his vote—
> Votever his boledicks be—
> Shall always pe regartet
> As boldical friendt py me."

THE Boston *Traveller* expresses the opinion that "the internal politics of the Keystone State are little understood outside of its borders, and we sometimes suspect that her own good people do not quite understand the influences that make and unmake her party leaders."

A NEW Orleans Democratic journal says it accepts the amendments to the National Constitution "so long as there is no chance of their being repealed." This is a concise statement of the attitude of that party toward everything that has been done since the war.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JAMES M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

Plain Words for the People.

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and restorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invalid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in indigestion, nervous debility, billiary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical system and enervate the mind, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of thousands of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that numerous and harassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restorative and protective elements of the materia medica—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Bitters is better known, held in greater esteem, and commands a larger sale, than any other proprietary medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

FINE TOILET POWDERS,

FOR THE FACE.

I have on hand a very large assortment of the FINEST TOILET POWDERS for the Face.
Also, a complete assortment of Fine and Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes.
Fine Hair Oils and Pomades.
Fine Extracts and Toilet Waters of all kinds.
Sold at the Very Lowest Prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
84 Market street, corner Diamond.

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
CHINESE VERMILLION,
VENITIAN RED, "Fox,"
BRANDON COLORS,
LINSEED OIL, WHITING,
BLACK LEAD, East India,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
Also, a full line in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES' SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
Session Opens April 3d, 1872.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences. The Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.
For circulars apply to Jr. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

CHILDREN TEETHING!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. ws

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHEET METAL ARCHITECTURAL WORK

Galvanized Iron Cornices,
Window Caps,
Gutters and Mouldings.
Builders, Dealers and Special Agents Supplied.
For further particulars address
KITTRIDGE, CLARK & CO.,
Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.
ws

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.
My new Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete list of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.
Also, BOUQUETS, BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS and FLORAL ORNAMENTS arranged in best style to order.
JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
132 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
TuWS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE — Whereas, Letters of Administration have been granted to CATHARINE A. JAMISON, on the Estate of ROBERT JAMISON, late of Allegheny city, all persons having claims and those indebted to said Estate will present them without further notice to her Attorney.
CHAS. ARBUCKLE.
212 and 214 Liberty street, near Wood.
s

DRY GOODS.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,

Respectfully announces to Buyers of Dry Goods at Wholesale that they have now in stock one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, comprising full lines of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Prints, Ginghams,
Tickings, Checks,
Cottonades, Jeans,
Cassimeres and Cloths,

AND A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of a much fuller line than is usually kept in regular wholesale houses, all of which we offer as low and in many instances lower than the same goods are quoted in New York or Philadelphia.
We only ask an examination and comparison of our Goods and Prices to convince Buyers of the above facts.

A. W. Erwin & Co
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

F. H. EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.

Another large line of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES just Received.
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, daily arrivals of the Choicest Styles and Latest Novelties.
Misses' Suits, Boys' Suits.
A Splendid New Line of
PARASOLS,
Beautiful Styles, with Ivory, Bone, Ebony and "Tourist" Handles.

New Goods Received Daily.

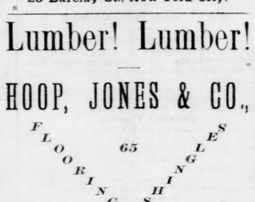
American Broiler!

An invaluable improvement on all preceding or existing methods. Brings into complete operation all the natural principles essential to perfect Broiling. Saves Fifty Per Cent. in Time, Fuel and Nutriment. One of the lightest, simplest and cheapest of kitchen utensils. No charcoal and no preparation of fire required. Equally good over wood or coal. Fits all sized store or range openings. Now in use over three years, with universal satisfaction. Guaranteed Explanatory Circulars sent on application. Price, $2 00. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
All of our Boilers have Brass Labels attached, with Name and Trade Mark stamped thereon, and we caution all dealers against selling broilers that infringe in any respect on the American Broiler, as we will bring suit against any party so doing.
Messrs. LOGAN, GREGG & CO., No. 52 WOOD STREET, have the Exclusive Sale of the American Broiler in Pittsburgh.

American Broiler Mfg. Co.
28 Barclay St., New York City.

Lumber! Lumber!

HOOP, JONES & CO.,



Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

WALL PAPER,
New Styles, Beautiful and Cheap,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
PALMER'S
NO. 91 WOOD STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth avenues, second door below Diamond alley.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Workhouse Taxes for 1872.

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1872.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
d TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Lathe and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY
& DICKSON,
54
WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.

NEW
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

SPRING, 1872.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

CARPETS.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

Rich, Rare and Beautiful.

ALL GRADES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL PRICES.

Our Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, embraces as fine styles as can be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

GAS FIXTURES
Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of CHANDELIERS, 3 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.
As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND REPAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP—VERY CHOICE, in gallon jars, receiving daily, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains
IN
Seasonable Goods
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

At 12½c, Plain Gray Dress Goods.
At 18½c, Gray Striped Dress Goods, great bargain.
At 8½c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints.
At 8½c, fast colored Mourning Prints.
At 10c, Fast Colored Dark Prints, extra bargain.
At 25c, fast colored French Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 12½c, Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, extra good soft finish.
At 18½c, for Two All-Linen Towels, red border
At 22½c, Black Alpacas.
At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas.
At 44c, Black Alpacas, beautiful Lustre.
At 50c, Black Alpacas, very fine.
At 55c, Black Alpacas, worth a great deal more.
At 62c, Black Alpacas, worth special attention.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLE ANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

WM. WILLS, PHILIP BENFEL,
J. V. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
E. H. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, April 12, 1872.

The financial bill introduced into Congress by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has for its second section the authority to make the interest on the new funded loan payable in London. This was one of the objectionable features of the Rothschilds proposition—objectionable because it is beneath the dignity of our Government to open a branch of the Treasury in a foreign country, and because it would bring the Treasury into the market as buyers of large amounts of foreign exchange, deranging the market and unsettling foreign commerce at critical periods.

The argument that we will save one per cent. in interest by so doing is not sustained by the facts, for the cost of collection on American coupons in London is but about one per cent. of the face of the coupon, or 20c on a $20 coupon—the holder thus realizing $29 70 interest semi-annually on their 6 per cent. bonds, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose they would be willing to give up this amount and accept a 4 or 4½ per cent. bond, although payable in London.

The *third* section of the bill repeals the clause making the bonds first sold the last to be called in, and leaves the order of redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅞	112⅞	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110	110	110
10s	108⅞	108⅞	109⅛
New 5s	110	110⅛	110⅛
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
Currency 6s	115	115	115⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅛
United States 10-40s	108¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	115

Money in New York, which eased up somewhat under the anticipation of large purchases of bonds by the Government, tightened up again to a commission in addition of 7 per cent. interest, when the Treasury took but one million of bonds. This purchase was offset by sale of one million gold. The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to four per cent. in order, it is said, to attempt to check the speculative movement in Erie stock, which has been disturbing the London money market for the past month.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 12, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Canton						
West'n Union Tel						
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	63¾	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅝	64
Adams Express		78¾				
Wells, Fargo & Co		78¾				
American Express		71		71		
United States	71¾	71¾		71⅝		
New York Central	96¼	96¼	115	96¼	96¼	96⅜
N. Y. Central scrip	91⅝	92⅛	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅝
Erie	64¾	64¾	64⅝	64¾	64⅝	64⅝
Reading						
Michigan Central		115		115		
Michigan Southern	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅝	96
Illinois Central			97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Chicago & North'w	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do. preferred	92	92	92	92	92	92
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Wabash				25¾		
Do. preferred					55	55
Fort Wayne	94¾	95	95	95	95	95
Ohio and Miss'pi	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Chicago & Alton						
Do. preferred						
Boston, H'fford & E		93¾				
Hartford		112		112		112
New Jersey Central		110		110		
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	67		67		
Do. new	67		67		
South Carolina, July	35		35		
South Carolina, April	35		35		
Missouri sixes	90		90		

Money 1-16 and interest.

Reading will not be quoted hereafter on the New York list. It will appear in its usual place in our Philadelphia quotations.

—Of Erie stock the New York *Post* says: The German banking firm which was buying Erie yesterday may take their purchases were simply to make a change which they could do profitably yesterday at the respective prices in this and the foreign markets. The theory that the English are "shorts" here at the present rise to compel some of the "shorts" here to cover finds believers on the streets, some of whom think it will be successful. As we noticed yesterday, our advices are that it is good policy to attempt a market to sell on advantageously. With no contest for the control at the July election, it is not for the interest of either of the English parties to carry their stock. On the contrary, the recent compromise between them gives each an opportunity not presented before, to take a large profit on the stock which they hold. One of the parties—the Heath & Raphael—we are told, had sold a part of their original holdings, and the Bischoffsheim people are now anxious to sell their stock. However this may be, it should be borne steadily in mind that it is very dangerous to sell the stock short, in fact, to deal in it in any way.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn'a R. R.	
Lehigh Navigation	37¾	Camden and Amboy	126¾
Catawissa	4¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	18
Oil Creek & Alley R.	42	Reading	58¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 12, 1872.

REMARKS.—Business to-day was extremely brisk in all its departments. The weather is delightfully fair and daily on the increase, which ere long will swell its proportions to a huge volume—larger than for years previously. The rivers are in good navigable order, and large accessions of merchantable products daily reach the landings, whilst the returning steamers carry away cargoes of Pittsburgh manufactured articles. We make a number of changes in quotations, which will be found under the proper headings.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—There has been a reduction in ashes, owing to increased receipts. We now quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 4½@; refined, 7c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c; nitrate soda 5½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—The stock is light, and saleable apples are held firmly at $3 50@3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@75c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; half gallon pails $5 00.

BEANS—Prime Navy are held at $3 50@3 60 bush. Supply on hand reported light.

BROOM CORN—Nominal at 7@8c for prime, and 5@6c for common ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1, $2, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts continue liberal, being since our last 24 packages; prices, though weak, are not quotably lower, choice table being held at 28@30c per ₱ lb; medium to good 22@25c; common lots 18@20c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—An active trade demand is reported, and prices remain unchanged. Following are the quotations: Uncanvassed hams 11½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10½c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon tierces 40.

CIDER—Clarified $12@15 00 per bbl, XXX $15; other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at 8c; other brands 8@8½.

CHEESE—The near approach of "grass time" causes a weakness in the price of cheese. The receipts are very light, being only 75 boxes. The old stock is well nigh exhausted and but little new is yet coming upon the market. We continue to quote: Goshen at 20@21c; Factory, 19c; Sweitzer 19@20c; Limburger, 18@19c.

CARBON OIL—Round lots 19@20c ₱ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17@18 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; boxes $1 25@1 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $1 50@1 75; Johnson's $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—The market is quite active, with sales dried apples at 8c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½@10c; old 8@8c; mixed 7½@8½c; quarters 7@8c; currants, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ₱ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencias in bbl; prunes 12½@13c for fair to choice.

COUNTRY BACON—The supply on the market is light. We quote shoulders at 8@8½c; clear sides 6½@7c; hams 8@9c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very active and prices are unchanged at the following quotations:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 @23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26@27c; Mocha 45c; roasted 30@35c, loose and in mats 25c.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14½c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12½c; Ex C 12½c; C 11½c; C Muscovado 11½c; Golden and P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10¾c; good 10@11c; Cuba sugars: Nos. 10@11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra Dec; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 52c; Fair 50c; Golden 52c; Lavender 56c; common 40@45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 9½.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 27c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs at $1 50.

EGGS—Prices have again declined, and we quote prime fresh at 19@20c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 1,048 bbls. The late advance is fully maintained, and it is intimated that still higher figures will be obtained. We quote as follows: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $9 20; sacks $8 90; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 20; Spalding Glory, bbls $8 10; sacks, $7 80. Stores—Choice brands $8 50; good $8 25; bakers' flour $7 75@8 00; Graham flour, $8 50.

FISH—Lake herring $3 25 ₱ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel. Trout plenty and in store, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in bbls $8 75@9 00, and $6 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 6c for large. New Labrador, spit, $6 50@6 75; round, $6 50.

GRAIN—During the past forty-eight hours the following receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley have been reported:

Wheat, sacks	397	Corn, sacks	1,993
Barley, sacks	708	Rye, sacks	148
Oats, sacks	1,917		

Owing to the light receipts of wheat prices have advanced 2@3c per bushel, and we are reported sales of car lots for mid winter at $1 @at 70; white 2@3 better. Oats—The market is quiet and unchanged at 47@48c per bushel for car lots, with the customary advance from stores. Corn—Prime yellow shelled is held at 58@60c, and white 62@63c is generally asked. No further important business is reported for refined. The demand is rather better from shippers at steady prices. The sales embrace two cargoes, together 4,300 bbls, at 21¼c; 2,000 bbls at 21⅝c; 4,300 bbls at 21¾c, part at 22c for Philadelphia delivery. Market very quiet. Quoted for short delivery at 21¼@21½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 12.—Market quiet and dull at $3 40@3 45.

HOUSEVILLE, April 12.—Market very quiet and dull at $3 40@3 45.

OIL CITY, April 12.—Market firm and quiet; ordinary oil lower at 20@20½c; prime to choice $3 40@ $3 65.

TITUSVILLE, April 12.—Market quiet but held firm; spot at $3 37½.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Market quiet; 4, 9 at 21⅝c; crude 21c; cases 27c; sales none; futures, May 21¾c; June 22½c.

By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—April 21¾c; May 21¾c; June 22c; crude 11c.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Market dull but firm; refined 22c asked; spot, crude, quoted at 12c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Cooperage.	Barrels.
T P Hulings	Fairview Oil Works	370
J K Barbour	Riverside Oil Works	160
Hutchinson & B	Riverside Oil Works	74
J Weller	Riverside Oil Works	148
H. McKelvey	Star Oil Works	465
Hutchinson & B	J Gallagher	240
Hutchinson & B	Citizens' Oil Works	554
Hutchinson & B	Sunbeam Oil Works	148
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	296
W. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	148
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	1,312
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	225

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Fairview Oil Works. 370	Riverside Oil Works. 382
Star Oil Works. 465	Vesta Oil Works. 296
Citizens' Oil Works. 554	Sunbeam Oil Works. 296
Cosmos Oil Works...1,312	Crystal Oil Works. 225
By river.....3,661	
Total.....12,511	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 11, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.	

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Flour buoyant; western super $5 50@6 00; extra $7 00@7 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn active; mixed western 64c; yellow 65c. Oats firmer; western 52@56c. Rye quiet and scarce at 90@ 96c. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $14. Bulk meats unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra $1 55; amber $1 60. Corn firm at 49¼@49½c. Oats firm at 28½c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 13, 1872.

Considerable activity prevails in the metal market, and prices have advanced since our last report. The transactions of the week have not been large, consumers being unwilling to buy large lots at present prices. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

500 tons gray forge to arrive	$55 00@ mos
300 tons gray forge to arrive	55 00@ mos
300 tons gray forge to arrive	55 00@ mos
200 tons gray forge to arrive	55 00@ mos
200 tons gray forge to arrive	55 00@ mos
200 tons gray forge to arrive	55 00@ mos
120 tons close gray and mottled	53 00@ mos
60 tons gray forge to arrive	50 00@ mos

The following sales were made last week and not before reported:

200 tons gray forge	50 00@ mos
200 tons gray forge	50 00@ mos

Anthracite.

250 tons gray forge	52 00@ mos
250 tons gray forge	52 00@ mos
100 tons extra gray forge	52 00@ mos
100 tons cold short forge	49 00@ mos
220 tons No. 1 foundry	54 00@ mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry	54 00@ mos
50 tons No. 1 extra foundry	54 00@ mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry	52 00@ mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	53 50@ mos
20 tons B No. 1 foundry	53 00@ mos

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Allegheny coke	$50 00@ mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.	Cars.
Wilson, G & Co, m.....5	J A Caughey, m.....1
C G Hussey & Co, m..2	Paul Jones & Co, m..3
G W Hallman, m.....4	Zug & Co, m.....1
J Wood, Sons & Co, m 4	Jas Wood, Son & Co, o 2
Lindsay & McC, m...2	Lewis, B, J & Co, m..1
Isabella Furnace Co, o.15	
Total.....43	

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.	Cars.
J Moorhead, m.....13	J W Porter, m.....9
Nimick & Co., m.....4	R Wister, m.....1
G W Hallman, m.....4	Brown & Co, m.....1
Total.....49	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.	Cars.
Hussey, Wells & Co, o.. 2	Wilson, G & Co, o.....5
Wharton & Bro, o.....1	Shoenberger B & Co, o 11
Mck P & Co, o.....5	McKnight & Co, o.....1
Jones & L, o.....6	Brown & Co, m.....1
Pittsburgh Boit Co, o 1	Kloman, C & Bro, o..3
Total.....32	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.	Cars.
J Moorhead, m.....1	McKnight, P & Co, m..1
Lewis, O. & P, m.....1	
Total.....7	

IRON MARKETS.

YOUNGSTOWN.

April 11.—The market for pig iron is still steadily advancing. The past week it has risen $3 ₱ ton. We quote one sale at $33 for No 1 mill. The impending strike may have had its affecting in raising the price, and the resumption of work at the mines may check the advance. Quotations are as follows: Open gray red short $32@33; close grey do $31; mottled $30; white $29.

Manufactured iron—The demand is still in excess of the supply. Prices were raised $3 10 last week, the list now being on a basis of $48 10.

CLEVELAND.

April 10.—Pig iron—Firm at quotations, with a feeling towards advancing. Sales to-day at about the present quotations: Scotch pig $36; Tuscarawas $35; Massillon $33; Lake Superior Charcoal No. 1 and 2 $38@40; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 $37@40; Anthracite $27; Lake Superior Hematite No. 1 $42; No. 2 $36@ 38; Salisbury Nos 3 and 4 $36; Hanging Rock $35; Forge $27 @30; Mahoning $27@28.

Bar—We quote an advance of 3-10 per cent. New price lists will be issued this week by some of the best mills of the dealers. The rates will not vary much if any from our figures. The market is firm and the demand fair.

Nails—An advance of fifty cents per keg has been made, and the market remains unchanged, being $5 75 last quotations. Business is somewhat dull and quiet at the advance.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—Cotton firm; low middling 21¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 12.—Cotton dull and weak; low middling 22¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 3,000 bales; ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22c; middlings 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Current Prices of Iron and Steel in the United States.

The following prices of manufactured in the "Schuylkill" and "Lebanon" Valleys.

Foundry, No. 1 A. F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots	$52 00@$54 00
No. A'g, " "	50 00@ 51 00
No. 1 B, " "	49 00@ 50 00
No. 1 A, " " in 100 ton lots	51 00@ 53 00
No. 2 A, " "	48 00@ 50 00
No. 1 B, " "	48 00@ 50 00
Gray Forge Neutral, " "	47 00@ 49 00
Mottled Neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	46 00@ 48 00
White, " " "	44 00@ 45 00
Gray Forge Red Short (of Cornwall Ores), in 100 ton lots at furnace	50 00@ —
Mottled " "	48 00@ —
White " "	48 00@ —
American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace	$49 00@ 50 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace	48 00@ 49 00
American No. 3, forge pig, at furnace	46 00@47 00
American No. 1, white and mottled, at furnace	42 00@44 00
Scotch pig, (carro) lots for shipment	40 00@ 50 00
Old rails, DHs, for shipment here, gold	51 00@53 00
Old rails, DHs, on the spot, and for arrival, gold, $ ton load	51 50@52 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex ship), currency	53 00@55 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (for shipment here) currency	52 00@55 00
American refined bar, (mill price), currency	103 @4 —
American common bar, (mill price) currency	92 00@95 00
Tennessee " "	92 00@95 00
American rails, at mill, currency	82 00@85 00
English rails, (ex ship N. Y.), gold	72 00@74 00

—Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 12, 1872.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been light, both of through stock and of those intended for sale here. There are scarcely any cattle changing hands, most of the business being in stock cattle. The market continues firm and steady, and with favorable advices from New York the prospect at this time looks fair. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, $5 50@5 75; fair to good, $5 25@5 50; common, $4 75@5 00; fat cows, $3 50@4 00; stockers, 800 to 1,000 lbs steers, $4 25@4 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; Texas steers, $4 25 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs to-day have been light, and in quality fair. The market is moderately active in good stock, and prime Philadelphias are selling from $4 50 to 5 00. On Yorkers the feeling is not quite so good, and they do not sell so well. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $4 90 to 5 00; prime, Philadelphia, $4 75@4 85; Yorkers, $4 50@4 60.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep to-day have been light and in quality are fair. Clipped sheep are commencing to come on the market. Prices are a shade better than last week, though, with no change in clipped sheep, when will now come on the market, prices will undoubtedly decline. Following are the current rates for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs sheep sell from $5 75 to $6 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 50@5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 00@5 50; common, $6 at 7 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring in better inquiry at $6 25@6 15.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring strong and heavy; closed firm at $1 23¼@1 23⅝. Corn—No. 2 mixed steady at 38⅞@38¾c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 31¾c. Rye —No. 2 quiet at 69¾@70c. Barley much stronger and higher at 81¾@82c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and quiet. Mess pork $12 25@ 12 30. Lard 8.25@8.50c. Bulk meats, loose, quiet and steady; shoulders 5¾@6c; sides clear rib 7¾@8c; clear 6¾@6¾c. Hams in pickle 7@8c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and firm at 82c.

HOGS—A shade firmer at $4 12½@4 55.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110⅝.

NEW YORK, April 12—P. M.

MONEY.

Money firm all day at about 1-16. After bank hours offered at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong and higher, closing at 110¾@110⅝. Loans were from flat to 1-32. Clearings $28,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and from ⅛ to ¼ higher.

Coupons 1881	115⅜	5-20s, 1867	112
5-20s, 1865	112⅝	Coupons 1868	113⅝
5-20s, 1864	112¾	10-40s	108¼
5-20s, 1865	113⅛	Currency 6s	115⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾	New 5s	110⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Mississippis	95	Virginias, old	54¾
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	35¾
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginias, new	56		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened firm, and advanced from ⅛ to 1¾ per cent. Erie rose from 63¾ to 65, Northwest from 80¾ to 81¾. Lake Shore from 95¾ to 96¾. New York Central from 97⅛ to 98¾, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central from 81¾ to 82¾. Before the close the market weakened under realizations and fell ⅜ to ⅝ per cent. Pacific Mail was strong on the change of its annual election from November to May, and the prospect of a change in the Presidency. The Panama Railroad office has been moved to that of the Pacific Mail.

Western Union	73¾	St. Paul	61¾
Quicksilver	38¾	do pref'd	80¾
Adams Express	71	Ohio & Miss	27¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	75¾	do pref'd	88
American Express	72	Toledo & Wabash	24¾
U. S. Express	71¾	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	63¾	do pref'd	50
N. Y. Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	do pref'd	120
Erie	64	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
do pref'd	80	C. C. & I. C.	90
Harlem	112	Burlington & Quincy	130
Harlem pref'd	120	Lake Shore	96¾
Mich Central	115	Panama	224
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Illinois Central	133
Northwestern	80¾	C. P. Bonds	93
do pref'd	94	Union Pacific	39¾
Rock Island	93¾	Mo. Pacific	101¾
N. J. Central	108¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	107¾

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, April 12.—The cattle market opens dull and quiet; receipts 42 cars short of last week. An advance was asked at the opening, and has thus far been maintained, viz: Full ¾c on good, ¾@¾c on common medium, and ¼@½c on common, live weight. The market for sheep is unchanged; supply 18 cars more than last week. The average quality is about the same as last week. The range of prices is fine wools sales; coarse 8@8½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—Tobacco a shade easier for common lugs but fully up for leaf; sales 197 hhds. Bagging firm at 17@18c. Cotton quiet and lower; middling 22¾@23c. Flour firm; family $7 50@8 00. Grain quiet and firm. Corn 59@60. Oats 45@46c. Rye 85@c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 5¾c; sides, clear rib, 6¾c; clear 7c. Mess pork firm at $12 50. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Flour less active; holders firm; Minnesota $7 62@8 00; Wisconsin $8 25@ 8 50; Ohio $8 50@9 00. Wheat less active; State and western red $1 85; amber $1 92; white $1 98. Rye held at 86c. Corn in fair demand; yellow and western mixed 60c; old. Barley unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork $13 25. Lard 8¾@9c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 12.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1½c; No 1 red winter $1 61¾; No 2 do $1 58; amber Michigan $1 61¾; No 1 red winter $1 65; No 2 do $1 58. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull; No 2 38½c; Michigan 39½c. Mess pork dull but unchanged. Lard dull.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Sugar dull; fair 8¾c; prime 10c. Molasses—inferior fermenting 30c; fair fermenting 37½c. Whisky 90@94c. Coffee quiet at 18¾@20¾c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York in 1872.

France	April 13	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	April 13	Liverpool.
Holland	April 17	Liverpool.
China	April 17	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	April 20	Liverpool.
Silesia	April 18	Hamburg.
Egypt	April 20	Liverpool.
Russia	April 24	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 24	Liverpool.
Westphalia	April 25	Hamburg.
Calabria	April 26	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 27	Liverpool.
Wyoming	May 2	Liverpool.
Holsatia	May 2	Hamburg.
Batavia	May 4	Liverpool.
Washington	May 5	France.
Algeria	May 11	Liverpool.
Parthia	May 16	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., April 12, 1872.

River stationary, with feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 62 at 6 p. m. P.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 12, 1872.

River falling, with ten feet and inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 61 at 6 p. m. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 12, 1872.

River twenty-one feet three inches and falling. The Express departed for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; the Hudson arrived at 8 P. M., and the Comet and barges from St. Louis at 9 P. M. Weather warm and cloudy, threatening to rain.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—River forty-three feet and rising; sixty-three feet to spare under the suspension bridge. Arrived: Ben Lewis, Cricket, Andes, Wheeling; Bermuda, Evansville. Departed—Exporter, New Orleans; Andes, Wheeling; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—River rose one foot and still rising; at the falls the canal has seven and one feet in the chute. Warm, and threatening rain all day; partially clear this evening. Rates firm. Departed—Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; Courier, Memphis. Arrived—Belle Vernon, St. Louis; Aka Hellman, Nashville. The Wilmington left eighty barges of coal that broke loose from Cincinnati Tuesday night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 12.—Cloudy, with tremendous rain this morning and terrific wind; partly clear during the afternoon. The river rose seven inches. Port list: Up—Alaska, Fayette, Leclaire No. 2, Arkansas Belle, Dawn, Mitchell, Chancellor, Mountain, Simpson Horner and barges, Robert Burns, Grey Eagle, Mary Ament, large towboat with barges. Business fair.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 12.—Rise in the river the past twenty-four hours nine inches and still rising; heavy rains last night and to-day. Weather cloudy

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Our Claims for Indirect Damages—Debate in Parliament.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Rathbone, member from Liverpool, asked whether the Government had sent or intended to send its counter case respecting the Alabama claims to the Geneva Board. Mr. Gladstone replied that the case had been prepared and dispatched to Geneva. Touching the contents of the document he would say there was nothing relative to the claims for indirect damages. A note accompanied the case containing a declaration on the part of the Government for the purpose of reserving all rights appertaining to the Queen in this arbitration, so that in future the Government would not be fettered by any implied compromise. Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, had been duly informed of the course taken, and notified Lord Granville that there was no objection to it on his part. The American counter case would be presented to the Geneva tribunal without prejudice to the rights of either party. Mr. Schenck has since informed Lord Granville that the Government of the United States concurred in the view that the presentation of a counter case would not affect the position assumed by Great Britain on the question of indirect claims.

Mr. Disraeli wanted to have the papers produced, and asked whether Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was to resume his duties as a member of the Geneva Board. To the latter question Mr. Gladstone replied affirmatively. He promised that the British counter case would be laid before Parliament at an early day. He praised the House and people of England for their forbearance, and the people and Congress of the United States for refraining from attempts to embarrass the question. The last note which was sent to Washington had not been answered, but Earl Granville's reply was received no one would be more willing to make the House completely acquainted with the details of the negotiations than himself.

Mr. Disraeli said he wanted to impress on the government that the country was desirous of clearly understanding the conditions under which the government sent its counter case to Geneva. This very act admitted on its surface the justice of the American claims for indirect damages. Mr. Gladstone made no further reply, but again pronounced that the documents would be speedily forthcoming.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords to-night, made replies in substance the same as those of Gladstone to the questions put by Lord Stanhope. Care had been taken, he said, to so frame the counter case and accompanying documents as to leave to Great Britain the right to withdraw from the arbitration, should the differences on the subject of indirect damages not be settled.

Earl Russell thought the Government had failed to escape from the difficulty. He declared that they ought not, under any circumstances, to consent to consider an atom of the claims for indirect losses. Lord Russell then gave notice that on the 23d inst. he should bring in a motion for an address to the Queen, praying that instructions be given that all proceedings before the arbitrators at Geneva be suspended until the United States withdraw their claim for indirect damage.

The Duke of Richmond wanted to have an understanding so that there would be no possibility of the arbitrators saying to England, "You compiled with the treaty. You entered into counter case, therefore we shall proceed to a decision."

Earl Granville suggested that whether the counter case was presented or not, the arbitrators might go on with the business of arbitration.

Lord Westbury wanted the jurisdiction of the Geneva tribunal determined.

Earl Granville reiterated that he had been careful to put the points so that England would not be compromised in the matter of indirect claims, and that the United States government had signified its agreement to this understanding.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that the Government had abandoned the last chance of protesting against the decision of the Geneva Board of jurisdiction over the indirect claims, because the arbitrators might award a lump sum without specifications.

The Duke of Somerset said the Government's course seriously imperiled the country's position. The Government should have refused to present the counter case until the claims for indirect damages were withdrawn. This, he declared, was the intention of the nation.

Lord Penzance gathered from what Earl Granville had said that the Government was free to withdraw from the arbitration if the reply of the American Government upon Lord's last note persisted in the determination to present indirect claims. This, Lord Penzance concluded, was sufficient. After remarks by Lord Chapman and Colonsay, discussion ceased.

In the House of Commons later in the evening, Sir Wilfred Lawson, member for Carlisle, moved an address to the Crown, praying that measures be taken for the withdrawal of Great Britain from the treaty binding her to interfere with other nations by war. After a protracted debate the motion was negatived by a vote of 126 to 91.

Mr. Cochrane, member from the Isle of Wight, denounced the International Society, and asserted that the orders to burn Paris and massacre hostages held by the Commune emanated from the central body of the International. He, therefore, demanded that the government respect the representations of other powers; that England was the asylum of the Internationals.

Mr. Eastwick, member from Perrym, also protested against allowing England to become the refuge of the political agitators of the world. He characterized the publications of the International Society as revolutionary and blasphemous, and declared them liable to suppression under the law.

Henry Fawcett, member for Brighton, defended the Society, and said its principles were not revolutionary. It was designed to protect women and children in factories and destroy monopolies. Other members spoke in defense of trades unions, with which, it was charged, the International Society was allied.

POLITICAL.

A Rose-Colored Account of the Liberal Republican Meeting in New York City.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The meeting held here to-night to advocate the Liberal Republican policy of the approaching Cincinnati Convention was one of the largest in numbers and most imposing in composition ever held in this city. An hour before the commencement of the meeting Cooper Institute was thronged to its utmost capacity; thousands clamored in vain for admission, and remained for hours outside the building. Every seat was occupied, and the aisles from the platform upward densely crowded. The audience was eminently respectable and representative. The platform was literally packed with men prominent in the political and social circles of New York. Among them were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Toucey, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Marshall O. Roberts, George Wilkes, Frank Leslie, John A. Dix, and a large number of other prominent men. About half-past seven the densely crowded audience began to manifest some impatience to witness an opening of the proceedings. To meet this demand the list of Republican officers who had signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention was read. The names of many of these were received with loud cheers. The meeting was then called to order by Hon. Ethan Allen, who said: "Fellow-citizens, as one of the committee who signed the call for this meeting I have the honor to be assembled in the interest of political purity and reform, I have the honor to nominate as your presiding officer Col. Fred. A. Conkling." The nomination was enthusiastically indorsed. Col. Conkling made a speech, gratifying to the promoters. Senator Trumbull and Schurz, which called forth great applause. A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read and elected unanimously. Among the former were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Touney, Michael Doherty, Isaac Sherman, Waldo Hutchins, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Charles A. Dana, E. L. Godwin, Clark Godwin, Marshall O. Roberts, George W. Palmer, Richard M. Blatchford, John K. Porter, George Wilkes, Samuel Sinclair, Andrew D. White, Charlesthorne Tompkins, John A. Dix, E. G. Squier, and Alfred Pell.

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Florida	44,163,656	73,101,560
Georgia	268,169,207	645,895,237
Illinois	2,121,680,579	871,800,282
Indiana	1,068,190,543	528,828,537
Iowa	717,644,750	247,328,215
Kansas	188,092,014	31,922,000
Kentucky	614,318,552	666,943,112
Louisiana	332,125,666	692,114,555
Maine	348,126,617	190,211,800
Maryland	643,748,976	576,919,944
Massachusetts	1,132,148,741	815,232,435
Michigan	719,268,118	257,162,983
Minnesota	278,809,590	52,394,413
Mississippi	209,197,345	607,324,710
Missouri	1,284,922,977	501,214,338
Nebraska	69,217,483	9,131,966
Nevada	31,134,612	
New Hampshire	252,264,132	156,310,860
New Jersey	949,676,064	467,918,324
New York	6,540,841,264	1,846,338,511
North Carolina	300,175,244	358,379,309
Ohio	2,235,430,390	1,193,595,422
Oregon	51,558,632	8,943,035
Pennsylvania	3,808,340,112	1,416,501,518
Rhode Island	296,965,646	135,337,788
South Carolina	268,146,989	548,198,776
Tennessee	498,237,734	495,968,892
Texas	159,602,542	265,289,614
Vermont	235,169,253	124,471,170
Virginia	409,588,133	793,349,081
West Virginia	190,651,091	
Wisconsin	702,367,329	275,671,668
Total	$29,822,535,140	$16,068,519,77
Add Territories	245,983,367	73,096,291
Grand Total	$30,068,488,507	$16,152,616,068

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Florida	44,163,656	73,101,560
Georgia	268,169,207	645,895,237
Illinois	2,121,680,579	871,800,282
Indiana	1,068,190,543	528,828,537
Iowa	717,644,750	247,328,215
Kansas	188,092,014	31,922,000
Kentucky	614,318,552	666,943,112
Louisiana	332,125,666	692,114,555
Maine	348,126,617	190,211,800
Maryland	643,748,976	576,919,944
Massachusetts	1,132,148,741	815,232,435
Michigan	719,268,118	257,162,983
Minnesota	278,809,590	52,394,413
Mississippi	209,197,345	607,324,710
Missouri	1,284,922,977	501,214,338
Nebraska	69,217,483	9,131,966
Nevada	31,134,612	
New Hampshire	252,264,132	156,310,860
New Jersey	949,676,064	467,918,324
New York	6,540,841,264	1,846,338,511
North Carolina	300,175,244	358,379,309
Ohio	2,235,430,390	1,193,595,422
Oregon	51,558,632	8,943,035
Pennsylvania	3,808,340,112	1,416,501,518
Rhode Island	296,965,646	135,337,788
South Carolina	268,146,989	548,198,776
Tennessee	498,237,734	495,968,892
Texas	159,602,542	265,289,614
Vermont	235,169,253	124,471,170
Virginia	409,588,133	793,349,081
West Virginia	190,651,091	
Wisconsin	702,367,329	275,671,668
Total	$29,822,535,140	$16,068,519,77
Add Territories	245,983,367	73,096,291
Grand Total	$30,068,488,507	$16,152,616,068

The true valuation of the property of the whole country, it will be seen, is rising $30,000,000,000, and even that of the Cincinnati Convention was read. The names of many of these were received with loud cheers. The meeting was then called to order by Hon. Ethan Allen, who said: "Fellow-citizens, as one of the committee who signed the call for this meeting I have the honor to be assembled in the interest of political purity and reform, I have the honor to nominate as your presiding officer Col. Fred. A. Conkling." The nomination was enthusiastically indorsed. Col. Conkling made a speech, gratifying to the promoters. Senator Trumbull and Schurz, which called forth great applause. A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read and elected unanimously. Among the former were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Touney, Michael Doherty, Isaac Sherman, Waldo Hutchins, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Charles A. Dana, E. L. Godwin, Clark Godwin, Marshall O. Roberts, George W. Palmer, Richard M. Blatchford, John K. Porter, George Wilkes, Samuel Sinclair, Andrew D. White, Charlesthorne Tompkins, John A. Dix, E. G. Squier, and Alfred Pell.

The following declaration of principles was read and indorsed with tremendous cheers:

We believe that the political action of individuals and conventions should be left free from the influence of political patronage; that business men should not, under fear of unjust official interference with their affairs, be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes; we believe that the public offices are or should be created for the benefit of the people, and not as rewards for partisan services nor for personal aggrandizement; that acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the laws creating such officials. We believe that the triumph of republican principles is of paramount importance to the country, and that the success of those principles in the approaching national election does not depend on any one individual. We believe that the prosperity of the country demands a thorough, radical and immediate reform in all departments of the public service, civil, military and naval, and that the "one term principle" for the Presidential office will tend to conduce more to this end than any other measure.

Mr. Trumbull was then introduced by the chairman, and made a lengthy speech, in which he advocated universal amnesty, stating that only two causes prevented the understanding of an end—one personal, the other political. He charged President Grant with the assumption of unwarranted powers.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour, we were compelled to go to press before the closing portion of the proceedings of this meeting was received.—ED. COM.]

To Be Taken with Much Salt.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 12.—The *Evening Telegraph* has a Westchester special dispatch, which says that Hon. John Bickman has announced his determination to take part in the liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A citizens mass meeting was held in Omaha last evening to adopt measures for the construction of ninety miles of railroad on the west side of the Missouri river to make a continuous line to St. Louis. A committee was appointed to visit the latter city.

Advices from Mexico state that the revolutionists are cautiously advancing on Matamoras.

Another severe snow storm has occurred in the west, extending from Cheyenne to Bryan, and trains on the Union Pacific Railroad have been temporarily laid up. No serious delay is anticipated as the snow is light.

Two terrific snow slides occurred in the Little Cottonwood region, Utah, yesterday. Eight men were carried away with it and one lost.

DOMINION journals state that the past lumbering season in Canada has been one of almost unexampled success. The great Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin conflagrations of last year have, it is said, created an unparalleled demand for building material. Nearly all the lumber cut around the shores of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay will be shipped to Chicago. In 1868 the lumber products of Canada amounted to about eighteen millions of dollars. The year 1871 value is estimated by practical lumbermen at upwards of twenty-five millions.

ENGLAND shows but few signs of national decay. She has lately increased her purchases and investments in all parts of the world, the former being due partly to the rise in price of many of her articles of import and the latter to her various foreign loans. The amount of bullion moved from England to Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Cape and West Africa, Spain, Portugal and Brazil was £10,552,000 in 1871, which was over ten times more than the amount to the same places in 1870.

The Treasurer of the United States, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, states that fractional currency not being a legal-tender for the payment of private debts, national banks, not designated as depositaries, are not required by law to receive it in any amounts; nor are national bank depositaries required to receive it, except when presented in payment of dues to the United States other than customs, or for redemption. National bank depositaries are required to receive fractional currency not defaced or mutilated in payment of all public dues less then five dollars except customs.

Fifty thousand dollars having been recently appropriated to the Kansas State University, Regents of that institution are going to spend it on a steam heating apparatus and an arrangement for lighting the chandeliers by electricity.

TRACK laying on the second division of the Denver and Rio Grand Narrow-gauge Railway between Colorado Springs and Pueblo, began some days ago and will reach Arkansas in time to commence running regular trains from Denver to Pueblo by the first of May. The earnings on the first division, finished in the first quarter, were $4,294, besides $4,289 for construction—contractors freight; thus showing a steady increase.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage April 12, 1872.

	Cents.
Charles Little, Youngston, Ohio	2
James Eminson, Cleveland, Ohio	3
Mrs. Dr. George Mendenhall, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Mrs. M. C. Graham, Philad